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panic

A colloquial term describing a software program's reaction to an incomprehensible state. In an operating system context, a panic is usually a system call or unexpected state that causes the system to abruptly stop executing so as elimina the possibility that the cause of the panic will cause further damage to the system applications, or data.

parallel access array

CONTEXT [Storage System]

A disk array model in which data transfer and data protection algorithms assume that all member disks operate in unison, with each participating in the execution o every application I/O request. A parallel access array is only capable of executing one I/O request at a time. True parallel access would require that an array's disks be rotationally synchronized. In actual practice, arrays approximate parallel access behavior. Ideal RAID Level 2 and RAID Level 3 arrays are parallel access arrays. cf. independent access array

parallel (transmission)

Simultaneous transmission of multiple data bits over multiple physical lines.

parity disk

CONTEXT [Storage System]

In a RAID Level 3 or 4 array, the single disk on which the parity check data is stored.

parity RAID

CONTEXT [Storage System]

Port ID

CONTEXT [Fibre Channel]

A unique 24 bit address used for frame routing and assigned to an N_Port or NL_Ported. The Port_ID hierarchicy includes an 8-bit Domain ID (typically a switt number), an 8-bit Area ID (a port or group of switch ports) and an 8-bit Device ID (typically 00 for N_Ports or for NL_Ports, the Loop Initialization assigned Arbitrate Loop Physical Address (ALPA). The Port_ID of the Source Port (S_ID) and the Port_ID of the Destination Port (D_ID) is used in the Fibre Channel frame header for routing.

port bypass circuit

CONTEXT [Fibre Channel]

A circuit that automatically opens and closes a Fibre Channel arbitrated loop so the nodes can be added to or removed from the loop with minimal disruption of operations. Port bypass circuits are typically found in Fibre Channel hubs and dislenclosures.

port login

CONTEXT [Fibre Channel]

The port-to-port login process by which Fibre Channel initiators establish sessions with targets.

port name

CONTEXT [Fibre Channel]

A unique 64-bit indentifier assigned to a Fibre Channel port.

POST

Acronym for Power On Self Test.

power conditioning

The regulation of power supplied to a system so that acceptable ranges of voltage and frequency are maintained. Power conditioning is sometimes done by a storag subsystem, but may also be an environmental requirement.

power on self test

A set of internally stored diagnostic programs run by intelligent devices when powered on. Abbreviated POST. These diagnostic programs verify the basic integrity of hardware before software is permitted to run on it.